

Eucalyptus, for instance, is somewhat parallel to that of the marsupials, and can be only explained in the same way. *Stilbocarpa polaris* has its nearest allies in China and the Himalaya Mountains; while the distribution of *Metrosideros*, *Ligusticum*, *Angelica*, and, perhaps, *Veronica* implies a connexion between New Zealand and Asia not by way of Australia. This connexion is obscured by the great preponderance of Australian and South-American forms, but still furnishes an indistinct copy of the bolder outline sketched out by the fauna. This is owing to the wider distribution of genera among plants than among animals; and to me it appears to prove that the flora of a country, as a whole, is of a more ancient date than its fauna. Among the cryptogamic plants no trace of this outline can be discerned, as also is the case with the lower classes of the animal kingdom, owing to the genera having been, so to say, universally spread before the last migration from Asia took place.

That the facies of a fauna and flora should date back from so long a period as I suppose, is certainly at variance with ordinarily received opinion; but from a study of the fauna and geology of New Zealand I do not see how we can escape from the conclusions that I have arrived at. I am well aware, however, that much more has to be done in the geology and natural history not only of our own islands, but also of the surrounding countries, before they can be considered satisfactorily proved; but I think that it will be easier afterwards to prove this hypothesis, or to disprove it and point out a more correct one, than it would be to detect it if the discussion had been postponed to a future period, when the more salient points will probably be obscured by the mass of facts which will then have accumulated. Such, at least, is my hope; but whether I am mistaken or not I leave others to judge.

XIV.—*Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Heteromera, chiefly from New Zealand and New Caledonia, together with a Revision of the Genus Hypaulax and a Description of an allied New Genus from Colombia.* By FREDERICK BATES.

[Concluded from p. 24.]

TITENA, Erichson.

For the better understanding of the two new genera that follow it is necessary to add to the published descriptions of the genus *Titena* as follows:—Prosternum narrow and very

abruptly elevated between the coxæ, a little concave in front of them, the extreme anterior portion always distinctly horizontal: prothorax very convex, slightly but distinctly rounded at the sides, lobed at the middle of the base, and very strongly and deeply punctured: lateral reflexed margins of the elytra distinctly continued along the basal margin up to the scutellum: the punctuation of the surface more or less irregular, with the interstices more or less strongly, transversely, and reticulately rugose; and the body is ordinarily distinctly pilose.

Titæna columbina, Erichson.

The colour in this species varies from purple to green, the front margin of prothorax and sutural edging of elytra being ordinarily of some shade of green; sometimes, however, it is coppery, golden, greenish cyaneous, &c.; the reflexed lateral margins are generally (except at the apex) of the same colour as the sides of the elytra; the legs are of a more or less dark piceous, sometimes with a green tinge. The head and prothorax are more or less closely covered with deep punctures, the latter slightly but distinctly rounded at the sides; the elytra are rather strongly punctured, with a disposition to a seriate arrangement; the intervals distinctly transversely and somewhat reticulately rugose; and the body is distinctly pilose.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Australia; generally distributed. Eight examples in my collection.

Var. ? *virida*.

Smaller ($4\frac{1}{2}$ lines). Head and prothorax bronzed green: elytra dark green, without distinct sutural edging, except slightly towards the apex: underside and legs piceous: flanks and sides of abdomen covered with large, round, deep punctures: prothorax distinctly broadest in front; the angles very distinct, slightly produced; sides distinctly and slightly curvedly narrowed from before the middle to the hind angles; median basal lobe more produced behind, and the punctuation more regular.

Hab. Melbourne. One example.

Titæna pulchra, n. sp.

Near *T. columbina*. Very thinly pilose: head broadly rounded in front; epistoma short, convex, and, together with the antennary orbits, pitchy red, the suture moderately impressed; rest of the head and the prothorax bronzed green, the punctuation as in *T. columbina*: elytra dark bronzed green, the base and sides (partly) golden green; the suture with a

stripe of dark bluish green, then a narrower stripe of purple, then a broad stripe of golden green gradually deepening into the dark bronzed green of the rest of the elytra; reflexed lateral margins metallic purple; punctuation more regular and less numerous than in *T. columbina*; the punctures distinctly arranged in lines and somewhat close-set; the intervals with a row of similar but more distant (about one to three) punctures; the intervals are also distinctly less rugose than in *T. columbina*: underside tinged with green; flanks and sides of abdomen moderately punctured; legs castaneous; palpi and antennæ paler.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. New South Wales. One example.

Titæna alcyonea, Erichson.

Easily to be distinguished from either of the preceding by the body not distinctly pilose. The head and prothorax black, without any metallic tinge, very closely and evenly punctured (almost cellulose-punctate): the elytra more densely punctured; the larger punctures arranged in lines, with smaller but equally close-set punctures on the intervals; the intervals are more decidedly (especially near the base) rugose even than in *T. columbina*, and are at the apex united and distinctly costiform; the colour is dark green, with dark purplish reflections, the suture towards the apex being golden green with purplish reflections; the lateral reflexed margins are brilliant metallic purple: the epistoma is longer and the antennary orbits much more prominent than in *T. pulchra*; in both they are pitchy red: underside piceous; legs castaneous; antennæ and palpi paler.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Albany, West Australia. Three examples in my collection.

Var. *ruficollis*.

Prothorax dull red; epipleural fold and underside yellowish.

Hab. Albany. One example.

ARTYSTONA, n. g.

Differs from *Titæna* in the prosternum less strongly and abruptly elevated between the coxæ, not distinctly concave in front of them, the anterior horizontal portion longer; the head consequently is less deeply imbedded in the prothorax, and does not repose on the front coxæ. Prothorax squarer, less convex, truncated at base and apex, more or less finely

punctured. Lateral reflexed margins of the elytra distinctly terminating at the humeral angle; the punctuation of the surface of the elytra is in rows of fine punctures, the intervals being convex, interrupted, and forming, especially at apex, series of oblong tubercles. Legs longer and (especially the tarsi) more slender. Body not pilose.

Artystona Erichsoni, White (*Titena*).

The *Titena interrupta*, Redtenb., must be referred to this species, the type specimens of which are in my collection.

The head is remotely punctured; the prothorax more closely punctured, with the interstices quite smooth.

Hab. New Zealand. Three examples in my collection.

Artystona Wakefieldi, n. sp.

Readily to be distinguished from *A. Erichsoni* by the colour entirely of a dark shining brown; the head and prothorax much more closely and rugosely punctured; and, as a secondary character, the intervals on the elytra (especially at sides and apex) are more strongly interrupted and more distinctly tuberculiform.

Length 5 lines.

Hab. New Zealand. Five examples.

Examples of this species in Douc's collection were labelled "*Strongylium volvulum*, Klug."

Artystona rugiceps, n. sp.

Of the same colour as the preceding, but smaller; form decidedly less parallel; eyes narrower, appearing outwardly conical when viewed from above, a distinct space between their upper margin (which is entire) and the antennary orbits; these latter very convex, subangulately rounded: head much more strongly rugosely punctured; the punctures larger, rounder, and deeper; punctures on prothorax not more numerous than in *A. Wakefieldi*, but larger, rounder, and deeper; the interstices not at all rugulose: elytra sculptured as in the preceding, but the form is elongate-oval.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hab. New Zealand. Seven examples.

This is the species dispensed by Dr. Schaufuss under the name of "*Helops? porcatus*."

CALLISMILAX, n. g.

Differs from *Titena* in the prosternum being vertical and

widely concave in front, direct from the anterior border, and much wider (and usually concave) between the coxæ; the process wider, more or less horizontal, and frequently widely concave or excavated down its length, with the lateral margins upturned, the end more or less prominent and broadly rounded or truncated. The prothorax moderately convex, subquadrate, wider at base than at apex, broadly rounded or lobed at base, and always more or less finely punctured. The reflexed lateral margins of the elytra distinctly terminate at the humeral angle; the punctuation of the surface of the elytra is ordinarily fine, distinctly seriate or not, the intervals more or less flat; sometimes, however, the punctuation is more or less foveate, the intervals more or less convex and confluent. The body is not pilose; the form is varied, but never so cylindrical as in *Titena*. The eyes above are sometimes rather narrow and oblique; the convexity of the elytra, the stoutness of the legs, the length of the tarsi, &c. are also subject to specific variation.

The form of the prosternum and the totally different style of sculpture on the elytra will at once serve to distinguish this genus from *Artystona*.

Callismilax cenea, Montrouz. (*Strongylium*).

Elliptic. Entirely of a brilliant brassy green above. Head and prothorax finely, clearly, and not very closely punctured; the latter distinctly emarginate in front; the angles slightly prominent, distinctly broader at base than at apex; sides slightly incurved from the front to the hind angles: elytra finely and irregularly punctured, the larger punctures manifesting a disposition to a seriate arrangement, especially at the sides and towards the apex; punctuation obsolete at apex; intervals shortly costiform at apex: underside bronzed green; legs rather stout, steel-blue or violet; intercoxal process sparsely punctured: eyes above subrotundate: prosternal process subhorizontal, feebly rugulosely punctured, broadly and obliquely concave or excavated; the sides upturned, and angulate between the coxæ: mesosternum a little declivous and arcuately concave in front.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; width of elytra across the middle $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Hab. New Caledonia. Two examples, obtained from Doué's collection.

Callismilax venusta, n. sp.

A little smaller and more parallel than *C. cenea*. Head and prothorax deep black, finely and closely punctured and rugulose; the punctures distinctly more numerous and less strongly

impressed than in *C. ænea*, and the prothorax decidedly more convex: epistoma very short: head very strongly impressed across the base of the epistoma: prothorax subquadrate, less distinctly emarginate in front than in *C. ænea*; sides subparallel, a little wider at base than at apex: elytra of a beautiful metallic purple, metallic green at the base and at the extreme apex, and with an irregular, outwardly curved, transverse metallic-green band behind the middle; lateral reflexed margins metallic purple, except at the apex, where they are metallic green: punctuation nearly as in *C. ænea*, but a little closer and shallower: underside and legs pitchy black, without any metallic tinge or colour; intercoxal process more closely punctured than in *C. ænea*; legs rather stout: eyes above rather narrow, oblique: prosternal process bent down behind the coxæ, coarsely rugose-punctate, obliquely impressed at each side and along the base, which is broadly truncated; mesosternum declivous, and but slightly concave in front.

Length 5 lines; width of elytra across the middle 2 lines.

Hab. New Caledonia. One example.

Callismilax Mulsanti, Montrouzier (*Strongylium*).

Very near the preceding, but distinctly narrower, more parallel or cylindrical. The head and prothorax with a distinct bluish tinge; the punctuation on the latter more open and distinct, not rugulose; epistoma a little longer, the transverse impression at base of epistoma less strongly impressed: elytra metallic green, with the base and apex metallic purple, each with eight very distinct rows of punctures; the intervals finely and not closely punctulate, and costiform at the apex: underside of a bluish green; intercoxal process more strongly but not more closely punctured; legs rather stout, steel-blue; eyes broader and less oblique; prosternal process subhorizontal, nearly smooth, strongly obliquely impressed at each side, the middle (convex) portion a little produced and rounded behind; mesosternum a little declivous and deeply concave in front.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines; width of elytra across the middle $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab. New Caledonia. One example, obtained from Doué's collection.

Callismilax Mäklini, n. sp.

Elongate-elliptic, convex, shining. Head and prothorax purple, with green patches and reflections, rather strongly and closely punctured (especially at the sides of prothorax): prothorax transversely subquadrate, shorter than in any of those preceding; apex scarcely emarginate, and a little narrower than the base: elytra very dark bronzed green, each with

eight rows, besides a short scutellar one, of foveate impressions, which, small and shallow at the base and by the suture, become gradually larger and deeper at the sides and apex; intervals reticulately elevated, most strongly so at the sides and apex; lateral reflexed margins dark bronzed green: underside and legs (more especially on the metasternum, abdomen, and femora) metallic green and purple; intercoxal process somewhat coarsely punctured; prosternal process subhorizontal, sulcate at each side, the sulci and basal margin very coarsely punctured, the middle portion rugose-punctate; mesosternum subvertical and deeply and broadly concave in front; eyes above subrotundate; legs rather stout.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; width of elytra across the middle 2 lines.

Hab. New Caledonia. One example.

Instantly to be distinguished from all the preceding by the foveate-punctate elytra.

Callismilax Deplanchei, n. sp.

Somewhat broader and less convex than any of the preceding. Head and prothorax black, the latter with green reflections: elytra dark green, the suture narrowly obscure purplish: head moderately punctured, the punctures shallow; front slightly concave: prothorax very strongly transverse, the punctuation much larger and deeper than on the head, the interstices faintly rugulose; apex slightly emarginate, and but little narrower than the base: elytra obliquely expanded at the sides for a short distance from the humeral angle, thence very gradually narrowed to the apex; seriate-punctate, the punctures much larger (foveate) and rugged at the sides and apex; intervals punctured, irregularly transversely, and at the sides and apex rather strongly rugose: underside pitchy black; intercoxal process sparsely punctured: legs rather stout; tarsi elongate; femora steel-blue; tibiae purplish, with violet reflections; prosternal process subhorizontal, almost smooth, concave, and the edges strongly upturned, between the coxæ, obliquely impressed at each side, the middle portion produced and a little upturned behind; mesosternum a little declivous and broadly concave in front: eyes above rotundate.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines; width of elytra across the middle $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. New Caledonia. A single example, received from Paris, labelled "*Olisthæna Deplanchei*, Fauvel." I am not aware of any published species bearing that specific title that could by any possibility be the same as ours.

Easily to be separated from *C. Mäklini* by its broader form, strongly transverse prothorax, different colour, sculpture, &c.

In the following two species the body is much less convex (subdepressed), the elytra more loosely embracing the sides of the abdomen, and much wider at base than base of prothorax, and the tarsi are more elongate. *C. Deplanchei* may be considered the intermediate form.

Callismilax ruficornis, n. sp.

Elongate, subparallel, subdepressed. Head and prothorax deep shining black, finely and closely punctured, the punctures very shallow, the transverse impression at base of epistoma very broad; the front very convex: prothorax at apex slightly emarginate and a little narrower than the base: elytra green, with purple reflections; sides obliquely expanded for a short distance from the humeral angle, thence subparallel; the apex very narrowly rounded; on each elytron eight distinct, but shallow, rows of punctures, obsolete at the apex; the intervals faintly punctate and, except the marginal one, not costiform at the apex: underside shining black; legs rather slender, dark castaneous; tarsi elongate; intercoxal process sparsely punctured and longitudinally wrinkled; antennæ elongate, slender, and, together with the tarsi, ferruginous red: eyes above narrow, strongly oblique, their greatest convexity near the posterior (outer) border: prosternal process horizontal, lightly grooved at each side and along the base, prominent and subtruncate behind; mesosternum a little declivous, and broadly, but not deeply, concave in front.

Length 5 lines; width of elytra across the middle $1\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Hab. New Caledonia. One example.

Callismilax grandis, n. sp.

The largest and most expanded form in the genus. Metallic green, with (especially on the elytra) a brassy tinge; the hind margin of the prothorax obscure violet: head and prothorax finely punctured, the punctuation very clear, the interstices not at all rugulose; front distinctly less convex than in *C. ruficornis*: prothorax distinctly arcuate-emarginate in front, straight at the sides, wider at base than at apex: elytra at base more than half as wide again as the base of prothorax; sides obliquely expanded for a short distance from the humeral angles, thence gradually contracted to the apex, which is somewhat acuminate; seriate-punctate, confusedly so at the base, the punctures very fine, obsolete at the apex; the intervals very finely and not closely (but much more numerous and distinctly than in *C. ruficornis*) punctured, and distinctly costiform at the apex; reflexed lateral margins wide: under-

side a little darker and less metallic than the upper ; intercoxal process more closely punctured and rugose than in *C. ruficornis* : legs rather stout, steel-blue with purplish reflections ; tarsi elongate ; antennæ rather long, slender, the outer joints rufescent ; prosternal process horizontal, lightly wrinkled, broadly concave, the end broadly rounded ; mesosternum declivous, and broadly and somewhat deeply concave in front : eyes above slightly oblique.

Length 7 lines ; width of elytra across the middle 3 lines.

Hab. New Caledonia. One example.

The following species, at a first glance, appears to be foreign to the genus ; it possesses, however, all the essential characters, the difference being only one of facies.

Callismilax sternalis, n. sp.

Elongate-oval, very convex. Head and prothorax black ; the former finely, the latter more strongly punctured ; apex of prothorax emarginate, narrower than the base, front angles somewhat prominent, acute ; a shallow fovea on each side of the middle, at the base : elytra subovate, very convex, of a somewhat purplish-violet (or plum) colour, appearing in some lights to have a slight castaneous tinge, the suture and base brownish ; seriate-foveate, the foveæ obsolete at the base, the first three or four rows from the suture shallow and linear for half their length from the base, the rest deep, large, very irregular, more or less angular, with costiform intervals ; intervals impunctate, save at the base, where are a few small scattered punctures ; a large indentation on each side at about the middle ; lateral margins narrow, and strongly reflexed at base and apex, flat, broad, and strongly sinuous in the middle : underside dark brown ; intercoxal process very strongly and coarsely cellular-punctate : legs rather stout, violet ; outer joints of antennæ larger than ordinary ; prosternal process very wide, reddish testaceous, obliquely impressed at each side, the margins a little elevated and thickened, the end broadly truncated ; mesosternum declivous, and broadly but shallowly concave in front : eyes above decidedly oblique.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$ lines ; width of elytra across the middle $1\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Hab. New Caledonia. One example.

Adelium zelandicum, n. sp.

Oblong, subparallel, attenuate behind, depressed ; bronzed brown, more or less metallic. Head short, immersed up to the eyes in the prothorax, somewhat rounded in front ; epi-

stoma very short, convex, distinctly emarginate in front, the suture more or less distinctly marked, arcuate; one or more impressions between the eyes; rather strongly and somewhat irregularly punctured and rugose: labrum prominent, transverse; angles strongly rounded, notched at apex: antennæ moderate, a little longer in male than in female, perfoliate (distinctly so in male), gradually thicker, and a little compressed outwardly; the joints obconic, all longer than wide, 3 shorter than 4 and 5 united, the last largest of all, obliquely rounded at apex: prothorax subquadrate, wider than long; sides anteriorly moderately incurved, posteriorly subparallel, or very slightly sinuously contracted; apex arcuate-emarginate, and distinctly margined throughout; front angles a little depressed, obtuse; base closely applied to and overlapping the base of the elytra, strongly emarginate at the middle, the hind angles obtuse; more or less finely, and somewhat irregularly, punctured, more or less distinctly wrinkled at the sides and at the hind angles, distinctly (especially at the sides) but very finely pubescent; the whole surface more or less uneven by numerous irregular foveate impressions, the most constant being the rounded fovea at each side of the middle at the basal margin: scutellum rather large, convex, punctured, transversely curvilinearly triangular: elytra but little broader at base than the base of prothorax, narrowed behind, finely pubescent, with numerous striæ, these sometimes a little irregular, more or less finely impressed, but very rarely (in but one out of the ten examples before me) distinctly punctured; the intervals (except at the apex) flat, very finely and closely muricate-punctate, here and there interrupted by irregular transverse impressions, which sometimes assume the form of rounded foveæ: underside bronzed brown, finely pubescent: prosternum slightly compressed in front of the coxæ, its process rather narrow, convex, finely margined at the sides, very obtuse and not produced behind; intercoxal process wide, subtruncate at apex: legs reddish brown; tarsi and antennæ ferruginous; the four front tarsi distinctly more expanded in male than in female; inner edge of hind tibiæ fringed with longish hairs in the male.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. New Zealand. Ten examples.

There are some points of resemblance, especially in the form of the head, between this species and the *Cymbeca dissimilis* of Pascoe; and, did I hold that genus unmistakably distinct from *Adelium*, I might be inclined to place this with it as a second species. It has not, however, the produced and pointed prosternal process, the distinctly marked-off epipleuræ of the

elytra, nor the apically rounded intercoxal process, as in *Cymbeba dissimilis*. I possess examples of this latter coming from Cape York, New Hebrides, and New Caledonia.

Pheloneis harpaloides, White (*Adelium*).

This genus was created by Mr. Pascoe (Journ. of Entom. ii. p. 483) to receive the *Adelium harpaloides* of White. The *Amarosoma simulans* of Redtenbacher I believe to be the same thing. According to my view it cannot be separated from *Adelium*, which is evidently a polymorphous genus. Should this view be correct, the name will require changing, there being already an *Adelium harpaloides*, Boisduval; I should suggest the name *amaroides* for it. The male of this species has the lower edge of the four hind femora emarginate and fringed with long hairs.

Messrs. Gemminger and Von Harold, in their great Catalogue, have included the species in the genus *Pseudhelops* of Guérin. This is manifestly wrong, *Pseudhelops* having, amongst other differential characters, the penultimate joint of the tarsi simple, not subbilobed. The same authors have most unwarrantably sunk the genus *Coripera* of Pascoe under *Pseudhelops*; *Coripera* is evidently a good genus, very near to, but quite distinct from, *Adelium*.

Amarygmus zelandicus, n. sp.

Form and general aspect of *A. hydrophiloides*, Fairm.; but differs from it, and from all the other species of the genus known to me, in having the four hind tibiae attenuate at the base, and then expanded, and strongly sinuous (almost broadly dentate in the hind pair) at the inner margin.

Prothorax green, with a slight bluish tinge, brassy at the sides: elytra green, with a brassy tinge, the sutural region a little coppery; head and prothorax finely and, except on the epistoma, not very closely punctured: elytra punctate-striate, the striae distinctly deeper and the punctures a little larger than in *A. hydrophiloides*; intervals finely and not closely punctulate: underside and legs piceous; tarsi and basal joints of antennae paler; lower margin of the four posterior femora emarginate; anterior tarsi strongly expanded, the intermediate thickened; antennae elongate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. New Zealand. One example.

The peculiarities observable in the tibiae and tarsi of this species are either sexual or subgeneric.

TECHMESSA, g. n. (*Edemeridae*).

Mentum transversely quadrangular. Last joint of maxillary palpi cultriform, acute at apex. *Mandibles* bifid at apex; *labrum* short, slightly sinuously truncated in front. *Head* short; *epistoma* broadly and squarely truncated in front. *Eyes* large, slightly transverse, entire, more (*concolor*) or less (*telephoroides*) strongly prominent. *Antennae* inserted on slight prominences in front of, and quite distinct from, the eyes: joint 1 swollen, pyriform; 2 a little shorter than 3, and both obconic; 3 not more than half as long as 4; 4-10 subequal, cylindric (*concolor*) or elongate-obconic (*telephoroides*); 11 a little longer than 10, subfusiform. *Prothorax* scarcely wider than long and convex in *concolor*; distinctly wider than long, subdepressed, and somewhat unequal in *telephoroides*; truncated at base and apex; sides rounded, abruptly incurved anteriorly, gradually contracted posteriorly, rather strongly grooved or margined along the base. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, scarcely convex, somewhat broadly rounded at apex. *Femora* sublinear; *tibiae* armed with two distinct spurs at apex; the two penultimate joints of the *tarsi* rather short, expanded, and spongy pubescent beneath. *Abdomen* of five free joints. *Body* more (*telephoroides*) or less (*concolor*) linear, shortly pilose.

Of all the published genera of the *Edemeridae* the present seems to me to approach nearest to *Cycloderus*. It is, however, at once to be distinguished from that genus, and from all the others of the family known to me, by the short third joint of the antennae.

Techmessa concolor, n. sp.

Black, a little shining; everywhere rather densely clothed with a shortish, semierect, brownish pile. Head and prothorax coarsely punctured and rugose; the punctures more crowded on the front of the former and on the sides of the latter: elytra rather strongly and closely punctured, and transversely confluent rugose: underside and legs brownish black, pubescent, punctured; antennae (save the three basal joints) and palpi dusky brown.

Length 3 lines.

Hab. New Zealand. One example.

Techmessa telephoroides, n. sp.

Sublinear, depressed, slightly shining; somewhat thinly clothed with a short, subdecumbent, whitish pile: head and

prothorax brownish black; the front and hind margins of the latter reddish brown, rather coarsely and closely punctured and rugose; the punctures most crowded on the front and epistoma of the former, which are also unisulcate down the centre: prothorax distinctly wider than long, subcordiform, a little depressed and unequal by slight irregular depressions: elytra pale brown, with a yellowish tinge, closely punctured and rugose: underside reddish brown, pubescent, finely and not closely punctured; legs and palpi pale yellow; antennæ brown.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. New Zealand. One example.

XV.—*Contributions to the Study of the Entomostraca.*

By GEORGE STEWARDSON BRADY, C.M.Z.S., and DAVID ROBERTSON, F.G.S.

No. IX. *On Ostracoda taken amongst the Scilly Islands, and on the Anatomy of Darwinella Stevensoni.*

[Plates IV. & V.]

IN undertaking a dredging excursion to the Scilly Islands, concerning the marine fauna of which we were unable to obtain previously any very accurate information, we anticipated finding, at any rate in the more sheltered nooks of that archipelago, a field of exploration comparable in character and richness to many of the better-known hunting-grounds of the south and south-west of England. In this, however, we were disappointed. In no part did we find any great profusion of animal life, and on the whole the district impressed us as being the most barren and hopeless for the purpose of dredging of any which we have hitherto explored. Our stay at St. Mary's was cut short by the sudden advent of stormy weather; but we nevertheless obtained dredgings from many of the most promising spots in the neighbourhood of the principal islands; nor do we believe that a protracted visit would have materially altered the character of the result. We propose in this place to record the marine Ostracoda which occurred in the various dredgings; and we may also state that an examination of the fresh- and brackish-water ponds on the islands of St. Mary and Tresco did not afford any other than species commonly found in such localities in England.

The number of species of marine Ostracoda is sixty-seven, of which three (or four?) are new to science; but the general